

Refine Search

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Terms	Documents
pay\$ and token and SIM and @pd<=19980623	0

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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L11

Refine Search

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DATE: Wednesday, August 25, 2004 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
<i>DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L11</u>	pay\$ and token and SIM and @pd<=19980623	0	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	pay\$ and token and mobil\$ and @pd<=19980623	0	<u>L10</u>
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L9</u>	pay\$ and token and mobil\$ and @pd<=19980623	109	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	L6 and (expir\$)	9	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 and (token with exchang\$)	0	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 and PIN	20	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	L4 and transaction and ((sale or sell\$ or buy\$ or purchas\$) with (goods or product or service))	37	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	L1 and (mobil\$ with (telephone or communication))	113	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	6250557.pn.	1	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and (SIM adj card)	2	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	pay\$ and token and @ad<=19980623	2908	<u>L1</u>

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L8: Entry 1 of 9

File: USPT

Aug 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6782392

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6782392 B1

TITLE: System software architecture for a passenger entertainment system, method and article of manufacture

DATE-ISSUED: August 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Weinberger; Alan J.	Monrovia	CA		
Infiesto; Douglas C.	Chino Hills	CA		
Ackland; Mark	Pasadena	CA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Rockwell Collins, Inc.	Cedar Rapids	IA			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 085161 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: May 26, 1998

INT-CL: [07] [G06 F 17/30](#)

US-CL-ISSUED: 707/104.1; 707/102, 707/10

US-CL-CURRENT: [707/104.1](#); [707/10](#), [707/102](#)

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 707/3, 707/10, 707/104.1, 707/102, 709/217, 709/313

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/>	3602891	August 1971	Clark et al.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3811127	May 1974	Griffie et al.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3860932	January 1975	Hochbrueckner	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3868497	February 1975	Vietor	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	3997718	December 1976	Ricketts et al.	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>4058837</u>	November 1977	Muntz
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5430492</u>	July 1995	Dambacher
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5547248</u>	August 1996	Marechal	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6049819</u>	April 2000	Buckle et al.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6058288</u>	May 2000	Reed et al.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6131119</u>	October 2000	Fukui	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6163823</u>	December 2000	Henrikson	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6201797</u>	March 2001	Leuca et al.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6469634</u>	October 2002	Williams et al.	340/825.72

☐ 6499027

December 2002

Weinberger

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FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
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0277014	August 1988	EP	
0457673	November 1991	EP	
0569225	November 1993	EP	
0647914	April 1995	EP	
1291281	May 1988	JP	
63202194	August 1988	JP	
63208995	August 1988	JP	
63209333	August 1988	JP	
63215287	September 1988	JP	
1257640	October 1989	JP	
1300719	December 1989	JP	
1301430	December 1989	JP	
1301431	December 1989	JP	
2013490	January 1990	JP	
2148927	June 1990	JP	
2149196	June 1990	JP	
2155853	June 1990	JP	
2171399	July 1990	JP	
2179567	July 1990	JP	
2304791	December 1990	JP	
6111124	April 1994	JP	
7135500	May 1995	JP	
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ART-UNIT: 2177

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Robinson; Greta

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Jensen; Nathan O. Eppele; Kyle

ABSTRACT:

A passenger entertainment system is configured and operated using system software to route and process passenger transactions from requesting computer processors and dispatch appropriate resources to fulfill the transactions. To achieve this, passenger transactions are transmitted to a message processor, which decodes them and generates a request in a predetermined format. The request is transmitted to a transaction dispatcher that routes the request to a passenger entertainment service manager. The passenger entertainment service manager generates a response to the request message by querying files in a database. Appropriate resources are dispatched to service the passenger transactions that are defined in the response to the query.

20 Claims, 24 Drawing figures

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L8: Entry 7 of 9

File: USPT

Feb 2, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5867494

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5867494 A

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture with integrated video conferencing billing in a communication system architecture

DATE-ISSUED: February 2, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Krishnaswamy; Sridhar	Cedar Rapids	IA		
Elliott; Isaac K.	Colorado Springs	CO		
Reynolds; Tim E.	Iowa City	IA		
Forgy; Glen A.	Iowa City	IA		
Solbrig; Erin M.	Cedar Rapids	IA		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
MCI Communication Corporation	Washington	DC			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 752271 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: November 18, 1996

INT-CL: [06] [H04 L 12/66](#), [H04 L 12/28](#), [H04 L 12/56](#)

US-CL-ISSUED: 370/352; 370/389, 370/392, 379/90.01, 379/93.07, 379/114

US-CL-CURRENT: [370/352](#); [370/389](#), [370/392](#), [379/114.15](#), [379/90.01](#), [379/93.07](#)

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 370/352, 370/383, 370/389, 370/390, 370/392, 370/401, 370/458, 370/410, 370/256, 379/67, 379/89, 379/93.07, 379/93.08, 379/93.25, 379/100.11, 379/114, 379/201, 379/207, 379/90.01, 455/436

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

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PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
<input type="checkbox"/> 4969184	November 1990	Gordon et al.	379/100.13
<input type="checkbox"/> 5068888	November 1991	Scherk et al.	379/100.11
<input type="checkbox"/> 5541927	July 1996	Kristol et al.	
5561670	October 1996	Hoffert et al.	370/410



<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5590181</u>	December 1996	Hogan et al.	379/114
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5608786</u>	March 1997	Gordon	370/352
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>5712907</u>	January 1998	Wegner et al.	379/112
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Ely, The Service Control Point as a Cross Network Integrator, Apr. 1996, pp. 1-8.
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Sullivan, KB., "Videoconferencing Arrives on the Internet", PC Week (Aug. 22, 1996), Aug. 1996.
Kahn, J., "Videoconferencing Debuts on the Internet", <<http://www.lbl.gov/Science-Articles/Archive/Stu-Loken-MBONE.html>>, Feb. 1995.

ART-UNIT: 273

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Chin; Wellington

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Carman; Melissa Kay

ABSTRACT:

Telephone calls, data and other multimedia information including video, audio and data is routed through a switched network which includes transfer of information across the internet. Users can participate in video conference calls in which each participant can simultaneously view the video from each other participant and hear the mixed audio from all participants. Users can also share data and documents with other video conference participants. Users can manage more aspects of a network than previously possible, and control network activities from a central site. Billing of the conference call is accomplished utilizing a billing detail record to capture events associated with a call as they occur and debit the appropriate bill.

20 Claims, 192 Drawing figures

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L13: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5867494 A

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture with integrated video conferencing
billing in a communication system architecture

Detailed Description Text (1300):

The Application servers are Web servers that do the business end of the user transaction. The Welcome Server's last task, after a successful authentication, is to send a service selection screen to the user. The service selection screen contains the new multi-use TOKEN.

→ cell. network, GSM (1660)

Detailed Description Text (1361):

Validated TOKENS will accompany all transactions;

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L17: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5867494 A

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture with integrated video conferencing billing in a communication system architecture

Detailed Description Text (526):

The ISP 2100 has a reach that is global and ubiquitous. Globally, it will reach every country through alliance partners' networks. In breadth, it reaches all business and residential locales through wired or wireless access.

Detailed Description Text (550):

Networks 2104--this represents all the network connections and access methods used by customers 2106 for service. This includes a provider's circuit switched network, packet switched networks, internal extended wide area network, the internet, a provider's wireless partners' networks, a provider's global alliance and national partner networks, broadband networks, as well as the customer premises equipment 2118 attached to these networks.

Detailed Description Text (572):

FIG. 22 shows how the ISP architecture 2100 supplies services via different networks. The networks shown include Internet 2160, the public switched telephony network (PSTN) 2162, Metro access rings 2164, and Wireless 2166. Additionally, it is expected that new "switchless" broadband network architectures 2168 and 2170 such as ATM or ISOEthernet may supplant the current PSTN networks 2162.

Detailed Description Text (1615):

The sixth category consists of hybrid Internet telephony services. Areas include object directed messaging, Internet telephony messaging, Internet conferencing, Internet faxing, information routing (IMMR), voice communications, and intranets (such as those that exist within a company). Other services include operator services, management service, paging services, billing services, wireless integration, message broadcasts, monitoring and reporting services, card services, video-mail services, compression, authorization, authentication, encryption, telephony application builders, billing, and data collection services.

Detailed Description Text (1963):

One method for Tail-End Hop-Off service is to have Internet Telephony Gateways 1084, 1081 and 1086 register with a directory service. Each Internet Telephony Gateway will have a profile in the directory service which lists the calling areas it serves. These can be listed in terms of Country Code, Area Code, Exchange, City Code, Line Code, Wireless Cell, LATA, or any other method which can be used to subset a numbering plan. The gateway, upon startup, sends a TCP/IP registration message to the Directory Service 1082 to list the areas it serves.

Detailed Description Text (2135):

H.324 by definition is a point-to-point protocol. To conference with more than one other person an MCU (Multipoint Control Unit) is needed to act as a video-call bridge. H.324 computers may interwork with H.320 computers on the ISDN, as well as with computers on wireless networks.

Other Reference Publication (27):

Cobbold et al, Enhancements for Integrated Wireless Personal Communications over Metropolitan Area Networks, Apr. 1996, pp. 1370-1376.

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File: USPT

Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5867494 A

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture with integrated video conferencing billing in a communication system architecture

Detailed Description Text (1292):

The TOKEN is a sixteen character quantity made up of 62 possible character values in the set [0-9A-Za-z]. The characters in positions 0,1 and 2 for each TOKEN issued by the Token Server are fixed. These character values are assigned to each Token Server at configuration time. The character at position 0 is used as physical location identifier. The character at position 1 identifies the server at the location while the character at position 2 remains fixed at '0'. This character could be used to identify the version number for the Token Server.

Detailed Description Text (3219):

Dial-in access is provided through dial-in environment 5105. The use of authentication server 5235 provides for authentication of users to prevent access from users that are not authorized to access the DMZ. The authentication method implemented uses a one-time password scheme. All internal systems and network elements are protected with one-time password generator token cards, such as the SecurID secure identification token cards produced by Security Dynamics, using an internally developed authentication client/server mechanism called Keystone. Keystone clients are installed on each element that receive authentication requests from users. Those requests are then securely submitted to the Keystone Servers deployed throughout the network.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):

	Ele- ment Description
Ph1	Traditional analog phone connected to a Local Exchange Carrier. For the purposes of these VNET scenarios, the phone is capable of making VNET calls, local calls or DDD calls. In some scenarios the VNET access may be done through .cndot. The customer dials a 700 number with the last seven digits being the destination VNET number for the call. The LEC will know that the phone is picked to MCI and route the call to the MCI switch. The MCI switch will strip off the "700", perform an ANI lookup to <u>identify</u> the customer ID and perform VNET routing using the VNET number and customer ID. .cndot. The customer dials an 800 number and is prompted to enter their Social Security number (or other unique id) and a VNET number. The switch passes this information to the DAP which does the VNET translation. PC1 Personal computer that has the capability to dial in to an Internet PC2 service provider or a corporate intranet for the purpose of making or receiving Internet telephony calls. The following access methods might be used for this PC Internet service provider .cndot. The PC dials an 800 number (or any other dial plan) associated with the service provider and is routed via normal routing to the modem bank for that provider. The user of the PC then follows normal log-on procedures to connect to the Internet. Corporate Intranet .cndot. The PC dials an 800 number (or any other dial plan) associated with the corporate Intranet and is routed via normal routing to the modem bank for that Intranet. The user of the PC then follows normal log-on procedures to connect to the Intranet. LEC Switching fabric for a local exchange carrier. This fabric provides SF1 the

connection between Ph1/PC1/PC2 and MCI's telephone network. It also provides local access to customer PBXs. MCI Switching fabric for MCI (or for the purpose of patenting, any SF1 telephony service provider). These SFs are capable of performing MCI traditional switching capabilities for MCI's network. They are able SF2 to make use of advanced routing capabilities such as those found in MCI's NCS (Network Control System). NCS The NCS provides enhanced routing services for MCI. Some of the products that are supported on this platform are: 800, EVS, Universal Freephone, Plus Freephone, Inbound International, SAC(ISAC) Codes, Paid 800, 8XX/Vnet Meet Me Conference Call, 900, 700, PCS, Vnet, Remote Access to Vnet, Vnet Phone Home, CVNS, Vnet Card, MCI Card (950 Cards), Credit Card and GETS Card. In support of the existing VNET services, the DAP provides private dialing plan capabilities to Vnet customers to give them a virtual private network. The DAP supports digit translation, origination screening, supplemental code screening; 800 remote access, and some special features such as network call redirect for this service. To support the call scenarios in this document, the NCS also has the capability to made a data query to directory services in order to route calls to PCs. Dir Internet Directory Services. The directory service performs: Svc 1 .cndot. Call routing - As calls are made to subscribers using Internet Dir telephony services from MCI, the directory service must be Svc 2 queried to determine where the call should terminate. This may be done based upon factors such as the logged-in status of the subscriber, service subscriptions identifying the subscriber as a PC or phone only user preferred routing choices such as "route to my PC always if I am logged in", or "route to my PC from 8-5 on weekdays, phone all other times", etc. .cndot. Customer profile management - The directory service must maintain a profile for each subscriber to be able to match VNET numbers to the service subscription and current state of subscribers. .cndot. Service authorization - As subscribers connect their PCs to an IP telephony service, they must be authorized for use of the service and may be given security tokens or encryption keys to ensure access to the service. This authorization responsibility might also place restrictions upon the types of service a user might be able to access, or introduce range privileges restricting the ability of the subscriber to place certain types of calis. ITG Internet Telephony Gateway - The Internet Telephony Gateway 1 provides a path through which voice calis made be bridged ITG between an IP network and a traditional telephone 2 network. To make voice calls from an IP network to the PSTN, a PC software package is used to establish a connection with the ITG and request that the ITG dial out on the PSTN on behalf of the PC user. Once the ITG makes the connection through the voice network to the destination number, the ITG provides services to convert the IP packetized voice from the PC to voice over the PSTN. Similarly, the ITG will take the voice from the PSTN and convert it to IP packetized voice for the PC. To make voice calls from the PSTN to the IP network, a call will be routed to the ITG via PSTN routing mechanisms. Once the call arrives, the ITG identifies the IP address for the destination of the call, and establishes an IP telephony session with that destination. Once the connection has been established, the ITG provides conversion services between IP packetized voice and PCM voice. ITG These ITGs act in a similar capacity as the ITGs connected to the 3 PSTN, but these ITGs also provide a connection between the ITG corporate Intranet and the PBX. IAD The Internet access device provides general dial-up Internet access 1 from a user's PC to the Internet. This method of connecting to the IAD Internet may be used for Internet telephony, but it may also be 2 simply used for Internet access. When this device is used for Internet telephony, it behaves differently than the ITG. Although the IAD is connected to the PSTN, the information traveling over that interface is not PCM voice, it is IP data packets. In the case of telephony over the IAD, the IP data packets happen to be voice packets, but the IAD has no visibility into those packets and cannot distinguish a voice packet from a data packet. The IAD can be thought of as a modem pool that provides access to the Internet. PBX Private Brach Exchange - This is customer premise equipment 1 that provides connection between phones that are geographically PBX co-located. The PBX also provides a method from those phones to 2 make outgoing calls from the site onto he PSTN. Most PBXs have connections to the LEC for local calls, and a DAL connection to another service provider for VNET type calls. These

PBXs also show a connection to a Directory Service for assistance with call routing. This capability does not exist in today's PBXs, but in the VNET call flows for this document, a possible interaction between the PBX and the Directory Service is shown. These PBXs also show a connection to an ITG. These ITGs provide the bridging service between a customer's Intranet and the traditional voice capabilities of the PBX. Ph11 These are traditional PBX connected phones. Ph12 Ph21 Ph22 PC11 These are customer premises PCs that are connected to customer PC12 Intranets. For the purposes of these call flows, the PCs have PC21 Internet Telephony software that allow the user to make or receive PC22 calls.

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L2: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Oct 23, 2001

US-PAT-NO: 6308317

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6308317 B1

TITLE: Using a high level programming language with a microcontroller

DATE-ISSUED: October 23, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Wilkinson; Timothy J.	London			GB
Guthery; Scott B.	Belmont	MA		
Krishna; Ksheerabdh	Cedar Park	TX		
Montgomery; Michael A.	Cedar Park	TX		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Schlumberger Technologies, Inc.	Austin	TX			02

APPL-NO: 08/ 957512 [\[PALM\]](#)

DATE FILED: October 24, 1997

PARENT-CASE:

Under 35 U.S.C. .sctn. 119(e), this application claims benefit of prior U.S. provisional application Serial No. 60/029,057, filed Oct. 25, 1996.

INT-CL: [07] [G06 F 13/00](#)

US-CL-ISSUED: 717/5

US-CL-CURRENT: [717/139](#); [717/141](#), [717/146](#)

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 395/705, 717/5

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

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[Search Selected](#)[Search ALL](#)[Clear](#)

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ART-UNIT: 212

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Powell; Mark R.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Chavis; John Q.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Jansson; Pehr B. Maseles; Danita J. M.

ABSTRACT:

An integrated circuit card is used with a terminal. The integrated circuit card includes a memory that stores an interpreter and an application that has a high level programming language format. A processor of the card is configured to use the interpreter to interpret the application for execution and to use a communicator of the card to communicate with the terminal.

87 Claims, 25 Drawing figures

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L2: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Oct 23, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6308317 B1

TITLE: Using a high level programming language with a microcontroller

Application Filing Date (1):19971024Detailed Description Text (3):

In some embodiments, the microcontroller, memory and communicator are embedded in a plastic card that has substantially the same dimensions as a typical credit card. In other embodiments, the microcontroller, memory and communicator are mounted within bases other than a plastic card, such as jewelry (e.g., watches, rings or bracelets), automotive equipment, telecommunication equipment (e.g., subscriber identity module (SIM cards), security devices (e.g., cryptographic modules) and appliances.

Detailed Description Text (5):

The terminal 14 can also interact with applications running in the integrated circuit card 10. In some cases, different terminals may be used for these purposes. For example, one kind of terminal may be used to prepare applications, different terminals could be used to download the applications, and yet other terminals could be used to run the various applications. Terminals can be automated teller machines (ATMs), point-of-sale terminals, door security systems, toll payment systems, access control systems, or any other system that communicates with an integrated circuit card or microcontroller.

Detailed Description Text (53):

The integrated circuit card 10 uses cryptographic identification verification methods to associate an identity 190 (e.g., identities 190a, 190b and 190c) and hence, a set of privileges to the execution of the card application 126. The association of the specific identity 190c to the card application 126z is made when the card application 126z begins execution, thus creating a specific running application 200, as shown in FIG. 20. The identity 190 is a unique legible text string reliably associated with an identity token. The identity token (e.g., a personal identification number (PIN) or a RSA private key) is an encryption key.

Detailed Description Text (54):

Referring to FIG. 20, in order to run a specific card application 126z, the identity 190c of the card application 126z must be authenticated. The identity 190c is authenticated by demonstrating knowledge of the identity token associated with the identity 190c. Therefore, in order to run the card application 126z, an agent (e.g., a card holder or another application wishing to run the application) must show that it possesses or knows the application's identity-defining encryption key.

Detailed Description Text (75):

FIG. 25 illustrates a microcontroller 210 mounted in an electrical subsystem 252 of an automobile 254. In this embodiment, the microcontroller is used for a variety of purposes, such as to controlling access to the automobile, (e.g. checking identity or sobriety before enabling the ignition system of the automobile), paying tolls via wireless communication, or interfacing with a global positioning system (GPS)

to track the location of the automobile, to name a few.

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L2: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Nov 23, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5991639

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991639 A

TITLE: System for transferring a call and a mobile station

DATE-ISSUED: November 23, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Rautiola; Markku	Tampere			FI
Kalliokulju; Juha	Vesilahti			FI
Sormunen; Toni	Saaksjarvi			FI
Halminen; Harri	Kangasala			FI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Nokia Mobile Phones Limited	Espoo			FI	03

APPL-NO: 08/ 940398 [PALM]

DATE FILED: October 1, 1997

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
FI	963936	October 2, 1996

INT-CL: [06] H04 B 7/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 455/553; 455/557, 379/93.05, 370/338

US-CL-CURRENT: 455/414.1; 370/338, 379/93.05, 455/417, 455/445, 455/557

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 455/556, 455/557, 455/558, 455/575, 455/552, 455/553, 379/33, 379/301, 379/357, 379/93.05, 379/93.09, 370/338

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

☐ Search Selected☐ Search ALL☐ Clear

PAT-NO

ISSUE-DATE

PATENTEE-NAME

US-CL

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ART-UNIT: 273

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Loomis; Paul

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Perman & Green, LLP

ABSTRACT:

The scope of the present invention is an information transfer system and a mobile station (10) connected to it. In a system according to the invention a mobile station (10) is connected to a terminal device (40) e.g. through either a cable or an infrared connection, and the radio parts of the mobile station (10) are switched off. Through the terminal device (40), a local network, ATM-network (70, 81, 80, 82) and a network server (90) the mobile station (10) is connected over a wired network to a mobile communication switching center (100) or to a telephone network exchange (110, 130). When the connection from the mobile station (10) to a mobile communication switching center (100) or to a telephone network exchange (110, 130) is broken, the mobile station (10) establishes a connection to a mobile communication switching center (100) by radio in the normal way through a base station (105) and a base station controller (104).

16 Claims, 8 Drawing figures

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L2: Entry 2 of 2

File: USPT

Nov 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5991639 A

TITLE: System for transferring a call and a mobile station

Application Filing Date (1):

19971001

Brief Summary Text (9):

EP publication 599 632 presents a wireless local network designed to replace the present kind of wired local networks (e.g. registered trade marks Ethernet and Token Ring) by a radio transfer network which forms inside an enterprise a private cellular system designed for data transfer. A network utilizing radio connection is, however, relatively expensive to realize and it is more sensitive to interference than a local network based upon wired connections. In addition to that it requires establishing of an extra radio network in addition to previous networks.

Detailed Description Text (4):

In the information transfer system according to the invention presented in FIG. 2, information transfer connections based upon ATM and GSM technologies have been utilized. It is fully possible to utilize instead of these techniques even other kind of information transfer connections. For example it is possible to arrange, instead of the ATM system, the information transfer connections between terminal devices 40 to 43, teleservers 60, 61 and network server 90 entirely e.g. using systems based upon Ethernet and Token Ring or future wide band networks. Correspondingly it is possible to realize, instead of GSM-system, an information transfer system according to the invention even in connection with other mobile communication systems, such as e.g. TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access), AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service) and NMT (Nordic Mobile Telephone) systems.

Detailed Description Text (25):

In the first stage (Ref. A, FIG. 6) processor 45 of terminal device 40 transmits to mobile station 10 a request to transmit the identification information stored in SIM (Subscriber Intelligent Module) intelligence card 34. This identification information essentially contains telephone number 56 of mobile station 10. Processor 20 of mobile station 10 forwards telephone number 56 from SIM-card 34 to processor 45 of terminal device 40, which saves it in memory 46. A part of memory space of its own in memory 46 has been allocated to information packet 47, of which space areas of their own have been reserved among other things for telephone number 56.

Detailed Description Text (26):

SIM-card 34 contains, in addition to telephone number 56, even information field 57 in which various kinds of information is stored. Some of this information is such which has been defined in GSM-standard and which is automatically stored by GSM-system and which a user cannot alter. An example of this kind of information is a list of available teleoperators, based upon which list a user can select the operator he wants, typically when traveling abroad. An important part of information field 57 of SIM-card 34 is also the part a user can use for e.g.

storing telephone numbers and names. This makes it possible, among other things, that when SIM-card 34 is moved from one mobile station to another, the telephone numbers and names saved by a user himself are also moved without reprogramming them. It is possible to use information field 57 even for saving service specific settings. If some information saved in information field 57 is needed by servers 60, 61, 90, this information is included in the second stage (Ref. B) in information packet 47 by processors 20 and 45. If it is not known in advance whether any information contained in information field 57 is needed by servers 60, 61, 90, the whole information field 57 of SIM-card 34 can naturally be saved as a default value in information packet 47.

Detailed Description Text (31):

The previous chapter handled a situation in which calls arriving at mobile station number 56 of a certain mobile station 10 are transferred over fixed telephone lines and data transfer networks (ATM, LAN) through terminal devices 40 to 43 further to terminal device 10 to 13 when mobile station 10 is connected to terminal device 40. This arrangement suits excellently situations in which mobile station 10 is mainly used as a normal mobile station outside office. In this case every arriving call is a mobile call, which typically the receiver (the user of mobile station 10) has to pay for. Extra cost can also be caused by outgoing calls, even if they in this information transfer system according to the invention are transferred without any information transfer by radio. The cost depends on the operators' price policy.

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L3: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5867494 A

TITLE: System, method and article of manufacture with integrated video conferencing billing in a communication system architecture

Detailed Description Text (1701):

① Encrypted internet telephone conversations will require a consensus from the software vendors to minimize the number of encryption setup mechanisms. This will be another interoperability resolution function for the directory service. The directory service can provide support for public key applications and can provide public key certificates issued by suitable certificate authorities.

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